

OL. XVIII., NO. 5565

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1903.

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged
with The Herald, July 1, 1892.

PRICE 2 CENTS

MUSIC BOXES! Talking Machines!

Choice Line of Writing Materials.

Prices from 5 Cents to \$25.00.

IN FACT, IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
VISIT

ANNIE'S MUSIC STORE,
67 CONGRESS ST.

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKEY.

Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

MADE BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS.
Thomas Loughlin Islington Street
AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

BOWKER'S PLANT FOOD!

15 and 25 Cent Packages. Try One.

L. P. Wendell & Co.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments in the best and most appropriate materials to be best fitted to retain its color and quality. We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

NOW SHOVELS, SLEIGH BELLS
AXES

SKATES

Try one of our new Safety Razors.

Rider & Cotton,
65 MARKET STREET.

Ray & Prince COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchant

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

COAL IN BAGS
NO DUST Coal and Wood

Telephone 24 New Car. Room and Water Sts.

LONG LIST OF ALARMS.

Chief Engineer Randall Gives Out
Fire Record Of Year.

Total Fire Loss For 1902 \$27,228.23,
Insurance Paid \$22,698.73.

The Two Large Fires Of The Year
Were The Times Office And
McCue's Stable.

Although the number of alarms, both from the designated boxes and the still alarms, recorded in Portsmouth last year, was larger than ever before, the loss attending the fires was considerably smaller, and the city has been especially fortunate in this circumstance, especially when the threatening aspect of several of the large fires are taken into consideration. The total loss by fire in the city, from the records of Chief Randall, was \$27,228.23, and \$22,698.73 of this was covered by insurance.

There has been twenty-two bell alarms. Of the bell alarms two were double alarms and two general alarms, the Times building and McCue's stable. Two calls have been answered for a sistance out of town, one to the Wentworth and the other at Freeman's Point.

Value of buildings endan-
gered \$51,700
Value of contents 56,950

Total property endangered \$108,650

Insurance on buildings en-
dangered \$25,550
Insurance on contents 30,750

Total amount insurance \$56,300

Loss on buildings \$10,501
Loss on contents 16,727.23

Total fire loss \$27,228.23

Insurance paid on build-
ings \$ 6,839
Insurance paid on contents 15,859.73

Total amount insurance paid \$22,698.73
The alarms for the year were as follows:

Still Jan. 1, 9:40 a. m. Fire in building owned and occupied by J. A. & A. Walker on Market street. Cause, overheated stove. No damage.

Still Jan. 1, 12:50 p. m. Chimney fire in house owned by Mrs. Sweeney, on Russell street. No damage.

Still Jan. 5, 8:50 p. m. Fire in freight car owned by the Boston & Maine railroad. Cause, overheated stove. No damage.

Box 46. Jan. 29, 5:50 a. m. Fire in wooden dwelling house on McDonough street owned by B. F. Webster and occupied by William Corkery. Damage slight. Cause, overheated stove.

Still Jan. 30, 9:15 a. m. Fire in wooden tenement on Bridge street, owned by Sylvester Wright and occupied by Frank Corson. Cause, plumber's lamp. No damage.

Box 58. Feb. 3, 7:20 p. m., and second alarm at 7:25 and at 7:45 assistance asked for from the navy yard for a fire in the five-story brick building on State street owned and occupied by True L. Norris as a printing office. Value of building \$10,000; insurance on building, \$5000; damage to building, \$700; insurance paid on

building, \$5000; value of contents \$25,000; insurance on contents, \$18,000 damage to contents, \$13,402.73; insurance paid on contents, \$13,402.73. The wooden building adjoining owned by Hon. Frank Jones and occupied by John Graham as a furniture store being slightly damaged by water. Value of contents \$2000; damage to contents by smoke \$256; insurance on contents \$1000; insurance paid on contents, \$250. Cause, unknown.

Still Feb. 14, 1:45 p. m. Burning of grass in cemetery on Maplewood avenue.

Box 58. Feb. 17, 8:50 a. m., and second alarm at 8:55 followed by a call for assistance from the navy yard for a fire in the stone and wooden buildings owned and occupied by Thomas McCue as a livery stable. Value of building, \$5000; damage to buildings, \$851; insurance on buildings, \$4000; insurance paid, \$851; value of contents, \$4500; damage to contents, \$634.50; insurance on contents, \$4000; insurance paid on contents, \$634.50. Cause unknown.

Still, Feb. 25, 1:20 p. m. Chimney fire in house occupied by Frank H. Meloon on Court street. No damage.

Box 28. March 25, 2:15 p. m. Burning of grass on land owned by Mrs. J. H. Hutchinson on Lincoln avenue. No damage.

Box 58. April 9, 12:55 a. m., and second alarm at 1:05. Fire in wooden building on Court street, owned by E. G. Merrick and occupied by a Mr. Rees as a bowling alley. Value of building, \$1000; damage to building, \$350; insurance on building, \$500; insurance paid on building, \$350, value of contents, \$1500; damage to contents, \$100; insurance on contents, \$100; insurance paid on contents, \$100. Cause, overheated furnace.

Still, May 6, 6:40 a. m. Chimney fire in house of Ned Leahy on Morn-
ing street. No damage.

Box 35. Dec. 7, 8:40 p. m. Fire in closet of the tenement house occupied by George A. Wood on Highland street. No damage to building. Damage to contents about \$75. Cause, hanging of clothing near stove funnel.

Box 7. Dec. 8, 8 a. m. Fire in tenement house owned by Joseph Hett and occupied by James O. Cornish on Maplewood avenue. Value of building, \$2500; damage to building, \$300; insurance on building, \$1850; insurance paid on building, \$163; value of contents, \$100; insurance on contents, \$1250; damage to contents, \$100; insurance paid on contents, \$100. Cause, overheated furnace.

Still, Dec. 17, 1:20 p. m. Call for assistance from Newington.

Box 8. Dec. 22, 6:25 a. m. Fire in wooden building containing lime and cement belonging to the White Mountain Paper company at Freeman's Point. Loss, about \$1000; insurance, \$500.

Still, Oct. 11. Fire in the old court house on Court street, owned by the City of Portsmouth and occupied by Company B as an armory. Loss about \$100. Cause, cigar stub.

Box 58. May 30, 8:55 p. m. Fire in wooden building on Vaughan street owned by Dr. F. E. Potter and occupied by Wood Bros. as a livery stable. Value of building, \$15,000; damage to building, \$400; insurance on building, \$450; value of contents, \$10,000; damage to contents, \$400; insurance on contents, \$1500; insurance paid on contents, \$218.50. Cause, explosion of lantern.

Still, May 30, 10:45 p. m. Chemical called to Wood Bros.' stable on Vaughan street.

Box 8. July 16, 3:15 p. m. Call for assistance from Hotel Wentworth at New Castle to fight large woods fire.

Box 78. August 2, 11:15 p. m. Fire in wooden storage building owned by the Morley Button factory on Islington street. Value of building, \$500; total loss; no insurance; value of contents, \$250; damage to contents, \$100; no insurance. Cause, spontaneous combustion.

Box 43. Sept. 5, 3:05 p. m. Fire on roof of wooden tenement on McDonough street, owned by John Haher. Damage slight. Cause, spark from lightning.

Still, Sept. 25, 6:10 a. m. Chimney fire in house on Fleet street, owned by the estate of C. H. Mendum and occupied by Charles Goodwin. No damage.

Still, Sept. 30, 3:30 p. m. Chemical called to the Winchester block on Congress street, occupied by Baldwin A. Reich for a slight fire caused by the explosion of an oil stove. No damage.

Still, Oct. 17, 3:30 p. m. Chimney fire in house occupied by Mrs. Roxy Lane on Russell street. No damage.

Still, Oct. 26, 6:35 p. m. Fire in coal bunkers of the Frank Jones Brewing company's plant. Loss about \$150, insured.

Still, Nov. 15, 12:05 p. m. Chimney fire in house on Jackson street.

occupied by Mr. Norton. No damage.

Still, Nov. 17, 6:40 p. m. Chemical was called to the house on Hill street, owned by the Garret estate and occupied by C. DeLong, for a slight fire on roof caused by sparks from chimney. No damage.

Box 43. Nov. 23, 9:30 p. m. Fire in wooden tenement on Islington street, owned and occupied by Lewis E. Staples. Value of building, \$2500; damage to building, \$100; insurance on building, \$2000; value of contents, \$2000; damage to contents, \$125; insurance on contents, \$1000; insurance paid on contents, \$125. Cause, overturning of a candle.

Box 53. Nov. 27, 4:30 p. m. Fire in basement of wooden building known as the Langdon House on Vaughan street, owned by the estate of J. H. Thatcher, and occupied by George E. Weiser. Value of building, \$10,000; damage to building, \$25; insurance on building, \$8500; insurance paid on building, \$25; value of contents, \$4000; damage to contents, \$25, insurance on contents, \$2500. Cause, explosion of gas.

Box 41. Nov. 28, 12:30 p. m. Fire in basement of wooden tenement on Lawrence street, owned by Thomas H. Rider and occupied by F. P. Preston. Value of building, \$3000; damage to building, \$175; insurance on building, \$2700; insurance paid on building, \$163; value of contents, \$100; insurance on contents, \$1250; damage to contents, \$100; insurance paid on contents, \$100. Cause, overheated furnace.

Still, Dec. 5, 6:40 a. m. Chimney fire in house of Ned Leahy on Morning street. No damage.

Box 35. Dec. 7, 8:40 p. m. Fire in closet of the tenement house occupied by George A. Wood on Highland street.

No damage to building. Damage to contents about \$75. Cause, hanging of clothing near stove funnel.

Still, Dec. 17, 1:20 p. m. Call for assistance from Newington.

Box 51. April 25, 6:10 a. m. Fire in store of C. Frank Wells on Market street. Damage slight. Cause, lighted cigar in sawdust box.

Still April 26, 10:15 a. m. Chimney fire in house on Hill street, owned by Dennis Reagan and occupied by Mrs. Wentworth. No damage.

Still Jan. 1, 12:50 p. m. Chimney fire in house owned by Mrs. Sweeney, on Russell street. No damage.

Still Jan. 5, 8:50 p. m. Fire in freight car owned by the Boston & Maine railroad. Cause, overheated stove. No damage.

Box 46. Jan. 29, 5:50 a. m. Fire in wooden dwelling house on McDonough street owned by B. F. Webster and occupied by William Corkery. Damage slight. Cause, overheated stove.

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Still, Oct. 11. Fire in the old court house on Court street, owned by the City of Portsmouth and occupied by Company B as an armory. Loss about \$100. Cause, cigar stub.

Box 43. Dec. 30, 6:05 p. m. Fire in wooden tenement house on Washington street owned by William O. Jenkins and occupied by Mrs. Susan M. Bell and Mrs. Zebell. Cause, overturned lamp.

Still, Dec. 25, 6:10 a. m. Chimney fire in house on Fleet street, owned by the estate of C. H. Mendum and occupied by Charles Goodwin. No damage.

Still, Sept. 30, 3:30 p. m. Chemical called to the Winchester block on Congress street, occupied by Baldwin A. Reich for a slight fire caused by the explosion of an oil stove. No damage.

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Still, Nov. 15, 12:05 p. m. Chimney fire in house on Jackson street.

REDACTED

ABLE GENTLEMAN HAS SEEN SIXTEEN
YEARS' SERVICE IN CONGRESS.

SENATOR GALLINGER ARRIVED IN NEW
HAMPSHIRE TUESDAY, AND WILL REMAIN
UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION.

SENATOR GALLINGER IS ONE OF THE ACCLIMATED
STATESMEN IN

INGS IN EXETER

Exeter Postoffice And The Free Delivery System.

A Highly Esteemed And Well Known Lady.

Topics of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent

Exeter, Jan. 2.
Three years ago yesterday, at 6:30 this morning, three young men—W. Scott, Fred T. Sanborn, Charles Gilmore, began their duties as letter carriers, and thus initiated the system of free delivery of mail matter in Exeter. Yesterday also marked the beginning of the fourth year of the post office in present site on Center street. Carriers can well remember the one of the most disagreeable of winter. There was a raging snow, causing them much discomfort and interfering greatly with delivery. Yet on their initial trip they performed their work well, as they have always done so, and today the townspeople are glad of them and it is doubtful if a place in the country thus being served by the government can boast more hustling, bright and intelligent force.

It can be well remembered that it almost wholly through the efforts of Gen. Stephen H. Gale that he was granted free postal delivery by the department. For more than two years previous to 1900, or since the receipts at the post office reached the mark allowing the delivery of mail matter, the system had been favored, but no active move was made towards securing it to the town until the spring of 1899. Inspector Willis then visited Exeter and consulted Gen. Albert N. Dow, and at the middle of June the latter's proposal to provide and furnish a new post office in a block which he was to erect, was accepted by the department.

In July, Gen. Gale received the information from Senator Chandler that free delivery would go into effect in Exeter on Oct. 1. On Aug. 12 nearly fifty candidates took the civil service examination for positions as carriers. Mr. Scott was one of the successful men, the other two resigning, which resulted in the appointment of Mr. Sanborn and Mr. Gilmore.

The time for the delivery to go into effect arrived, but the result of the examination had not been made known, nor had Postmaster Julian been instructed in the system. Later he received notice that the system would go into effect on Jan. 1, on the completion of the new post office which it accordingly did.

During the past thirty-three years there have been six post offices in Exeter. That located in the Boardman block on Court street was totally destroyed by fire in 1872, and as there was no insurance the loss was sustained by Postmaster Nathaniel Leavitt. A temporary office was then established in the Bank building at the corner of Center and Water streets until quarters were fitted up in the west end of the Squamscott hotel. Two years later, the office was removed to the Randlet block on Water street, where it remained four years, and in Postmaster George S. Leavitt's administration, quarters were secured in Merrill's block, in the store lately occupied by Edward E. Rowell. The office was furnished by Mr. Leavitt and it was said at the time to be the finest appointed post office in the state. In the time mentioned, the office was twice burglarized, once under the administration of William Merrill, when a large quantity of mail matter was carried off, and again in 1885, when William H. Hunnewell was postmaster, about \$750 being stolen.

The present office is situated on Center street, an ideal position. It is convenient, well lighted, and in a word, is a model postoffice. In point of mail matter handled Exeter is now well up with some of the larger cities.

Manson. When she was 18 years of age she removed to Exeter with her parents. In June 1902 she was united in marriage with Mr. White. Soon after their wedding tour to Buffalo, her health was impaired. Mrs. White was a very popular lady and had a host of friends, who will sadly miss her. She was a most excellent woman, a kind and thoughtful wife and a true friend. She is survived by her husband and mother in Exeter and a sister, Miss Anna Manson of Lynn, Mass.

The funeral service will be held at her late home, on Garfield court on Monday afternoon.

At the regular weekly meeting of Wehanowanowit tribe of Red Men, No. 22, last evening, these officers for the coming six months were elected:

Prophet, Percy Journey;

Sachem, John A. Gilmore;

S. S., Fred W. Kent;

J. S., A. F. R. Smith;

K. of W., George M. Goodwin;

K. of R., Frank E. Springer;

C. of W., Charles A. Taylor;

Trustee, three years, J. W. Field.

The officers will be raised up by votes from Portsmouth next Thursday evening. A banquet will be served.

Rev. A. P. Bourne will preach at the Phillips church on Sunday. In the evening vesper services will be given. The program will include the hymns "There was joy in Heaven" and "Hark, hark my soul," a duet by Miss Adelaide B. Hutchins and Clarence M. Collins. Miss Helen Folger will play organ selections from Brandenburg and Handel. Walter E. Colton, violinist, will also assist, giving two selections.

It has been rumored that President Abel of the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury street railway and of the Southern New Hampshire road is to become general manager of those roads in place of Franklin Woodman who resigned to become president of the Shaw syndicate road, with headquarters at Worcester, Mass.

The annual meeting of section No. 78, of the Milk Producers union, will be held at Chase's hotel, Rockingham Junction, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Officers for the coming year will be elected.

The funeral services of Mrs. Mary E. Walsh will be held at 9:30 o'clock at St. Michael's tomorrow morning. Burial will be at Lawrence, Mass.

On account of the death of a relative of a member of one of the teams, the opening game in the dual in league last evening between the Defenders and the Columbians was postponed. For a like reason the game between the Independents and the I. O. G. T. teams was this evening postponed.

G. W. and C. A. Lane today received a car of soft coal.

At a special meeting of Frank E. Collins company, U. R. K. P., last evening it was decided to conduct a concert and ball in February.

A large number from Exeter attended a social dance at Stratton last evening.

A novelty on the street this afternoon was a hairy gurdy.

The Red Men report that a profitable sum was realized from their trading post.

"Box 785," New York, has sent \$190 to the Cottage hospital to be added to the permanent fund.

During the past year there were 34 deaths in Exeter as against 90 and 91 for the two previous years. The subject of the Christian Science meeting at 142 Front street or Sunday afternoon is "God."

The condition of Miss Emilie S. Spring, who is at the Cottage hospital, was today reported critical.

Dartmouth calendars were received here today. Among the Exeter favorites are full length portraits of Coach McCormack, J. W. Knobbs, Joe Gilman, M. E. Whitham and J. L. Dillon.

Hon. Warren Brown of Hampton Falls has written a history of the town.

TIMELY COMMENT.

The pungent mothball smell comes from the Monroe doctrine, which has been taken out for possible future use.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A correspondent writes: "What ought I to get for a poem of 120 stanzas? I think that about eight years would be sufficient.—Star of Hope (Sing Sing prison.)

The right of this republic to maintain the Monroe Doctrine on the American continent is the right of any man to defend his home against burglar—Chicago Tribune.

It has been estimated that the supply of anthracite coal will be exhausted in a century or so, and some

HOW TO DRINK MILK.

Why It Disagrees With Some People.

When one needs a reviving stimulant after exhaustion nothing can rival the effects of hot milk sipped slowly. Some people say they cannot digest milk and these are the people who drink it down quickly so that the digestive acids, in playing around it, form large curds which give trouble before they can be absorbed.

The right way is to sip the milk in small amounts so that each mouthful, as it descends into the stomach, is surrounded by the gastric fluid, and when the whole glassful is down the effect is that of a sponge mass of curd, in and out of which the keen gastric juices course, speedily doing their work of turning the curd into peptones that the tissues can take up.

To make sure of complete digestion take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets afterwards, as the pepsin and lactase they contain increase the quantity and efficiency of the gastric juices and supply the natural digestive ferment which all weak stomachs lack.

Miss Anna Folger, a professional nurse, speaking of the value of Stuart's Tablets in convalescence says: In adult patients recovering from severe illness and especially in children where milk disagrees, one or two tablets overcome any difficulty and seem to strengthen the stomach in a remarkably short time. I myself have used them daily for years, when my own digestion has suffered from irregularities and loss of sleep consequent upon my occupation.

Not only children and invalids, but professional people and others whose meals are necessarily hurried or irregular will find Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets of the greatest value in keeping up the tone and digestive vigor of the stomach.

They contain the active digestive elements the lack of which is really the only cause of indigestion and stomach troubles, and the regular daily use of them after meals will probably cure any case of stomach trouble except such as arises from cancer or ulceration.

Many druggists have said that they sell more Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than all other stomach remedies combined.

of the dealers are strongly tempted to take time by the forelock.—Washington Star.

John Sherman's grave at Mansfield, Ohio, has just been marked with a lofty shaft on which his name only is inscribed. Happy is the man who need only this memorial among his counymen—Jacksonville Times.

The United Mine Workers of America have raised President Mitchell's salary to three thousand dollars a year. To the miners Mitchell is probably worth that sum, but from Mitchell's theoretical standpoint the receipt of such a salary from a constituency which claims to be the poorest paid of any class of laborers on earth is open to criticism.—Blidford Journal.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A MUD FLOW.

George Carroll Curtis, who went to Martini and St. Vincent last May for the Century, and who made several perilous ascents of both craters, describes in the January number of "Munsey's Magazine" the experiences of his party. Of the hair-breadth escape he says:

"As we were passing on our return over the rugged, lava-like mud flow, just above where we had forded the Seche in the morning, three sharp peaks like thunder rang through the valley. We called them thunder, but there was a quality in them which I have never heard in the tempest. They were not muffled sounds, but loud and clear; yet there was an unusual character in them which seemed of terrestrial origin. I adised hastening. We were now, on the brink of the river Seche, which had swollen from the trickling brook of the morning to a chin-deep rapid.

"Dropping down over the loose bank, I waded quickly through, with bubbles the size of ones fist striking hard against my ankles. The turbid water was blood-warm. Joseph careted the cameras across, while Dr. Tovey brought up the rear, and I was some forty feet above on the steep lava terrace slope when I looked back at them. Rolling up over the mountain top was a great brown, churning cloud. It ascended in dark rounded masses, steadily, yet with great speed, thousands and thousands of twirling, worming globules, brain-shaped, cauliflower topped, dark almost to blackness. As it shot direct

A GUARANTEE CURE FOR PINES.

Itching, Blister, Bleeding and Pruritic Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturer of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

BATH BACHELORS ORGANIZE.

Bath has a Bachelor club. Its aim is co-operation in resisting the well-known irresistible charms of the Bath girls. To date there are seven members. At the meeting held this week, several clauses were added to the by-laws and includes the following: "Any member seen after the curfew has sounded with a young lady (age limited to thirty) unless she is a sister by adoption, shall forfeit a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of a banquet at New Meadows Inn for the other members of the club. Any member becoming engaged or entering into matrimony during the year of 1903 shall give each member a box of choice Havanas and forfeit his membership."

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

from the crater, this menacing shape spread out and charged toward us down the mountain side. As the mass rose, the middle became dark brown, passed into a lighter tint, and mingled with the whitish vapor.

Running would, I realized, be useless. The eruption and its nearness had me in wonder and dread, so that I did not call to my companions below, but waited until they had slowly labored half way up the slope; then I shouted down, "Look at the mountain!" and scrambled to the highest point on the flat above. As I gained it in hard breath and looked back, a black thing jumped from behind a bend in the canon.

"With a heavy, earthly roar, a plunging wall of blackish stuff hurled itself with fearful speed against the side of the ravine, bounded to the opposite slope, and tore it down. It rocked from side to side as a heavy freight train; it jumped and staggered; it lashed, struck down, and tore away the earth like paper. With boulders borne high in its seething mass, this cataclysm of earth and water battered and stormed the valley.

The ground shook hard; there was a solid, deafening roar; and the earthquake about us was continual.

"We saw the banks melt away as in a nightmare; sand, pebbles, and masses of rock flew into the air before the relentless onslaught, and fell into the raging flood and were borne away like chaff. The stream, which had been but ankle-deep when we crossed two minutes before, was now a black mob of struggling, fighting waters, with a charging front of mud and rocks from ten to fifteen feet high. It came in mighty cataclysmic impulses, and leaped upon the canon banks, dashing waves twenty feet above the flowing surface. We could feel the shock of the pondering mass plowing through the ground, as when a train at heavy speed grinds the rails. Looking down I wonder, awe, perhaps fright, not one of us had spoken a word.

LEMON JUICE KILLS TYPHOID.

Interesting Experiments By the Chicago Health Department.

That lemon juice will destroy the typhoid germs in water is announced authoritatively by the Chicago health department after careful experiments extending over three days. One teaspoonful of the juice to half a glass of water is known to be a good combination, and repeated trials have repeatedly produced the same result. Every germ was killed.

Further tests will be made at once to ascertain how small an amount of lemon juice will destroy the bacilli. Dr. Reynolds is also investigating the properties of manufactured citric acid. If the acid will take the place of the lemon a great saving will be accomplished, for it is inexpensive compared with lemons.

The action of the lemon juice is to cause the bacilli to shrivel up and die. Their power to produce the poison which causes typhoid is thus destroyed, and water which in its original state was highly dangerous to drink becomes as innocuous as if it had been distilled.

The investigations and announcements of the Chicago health authorities are the result of an announcement made on Christmas day by Dr. Asa Ferguson, a London physician. Dr. Ferguson announced that the lemon juice was a deadly foe to typhoid. It had long been known that certain acids would kill the bacilli, but their effect was also to kill human beings. The harmless acid in lemons was entirely overlooked until Dr. Ferguson chance to drop a little lemon juice into a culture tube containing typhoid germs.

Church of Christ—Universalist—Pleasant street, cor. Jenkins avenue.

Rev. George E. Leighton, pastor.

Sunday in the month at 11:45, a. m.

Good music. Y. P. C. U. meetings every Sunday evening at 6:30, in the vestry. Strangers are especially welcome.

Unitarian Church—Rev. Alfred Gooding, pastor. Morning service at 10:30. Sunday school at 12:00, m.

All are invited.

Advent Church—C. H. Shurtliff,

pastor. Social service at 10:30, a. m.

Sunday school at 12:00, m.

Prayer meeting at 2:45 and 7:30, p. m.

service at 7:15, p. m. All are invited.

Church of the Immaculate Conception—Rev. Patrick J. Flanagan, pastor.

Services at 8:30 and 10:30, a. m.

Vespers at 7:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A.—William Frederic Hoehn,

general secretary. Association rooms

open from 9:00, a. m., to 9:30, p. m.

Men's meeting, Sundays, at 3:30, p. m.

All are welcome.

Salvation Army—Meetings will be held all day in the hall on Market street. Hall drill at 7:30 a. m. Holliness meeting at 10:00, a. m. Free and easy at 3:00, p. m. Salvation meeting at 8:00, p. m.

Christian Science—Woman's Exchange building—Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m., followed by Sunday school at 12:00, m. Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

People's Church—Rev. R. L. Harris,

pastor. Service from 11:00 to 12:00, a. m. Sundays. Sunday school at 3:00, p. m. Praise meeting at 7:30, p. m. Preaching at 8:00, p. m. Young people's meeting on Wednesday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. Cottage meetings on Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend these services which are free to all.

First Methodist Church, Kittery

Rev. Elbridge Gerry, pastor. Preaching at 10:45, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Prayer meeting at 7:00, p. m.

Second Methodist Church, Kittery

Rev. E. C. Andrews, pastor. Preaching at 10:30, a. m. Sunday school at 12:00, m. Epworth league meeting at 6:00, p. m. Evening service at 7:00, p. m. All are cordially invited.

Advent Christian Church, So. Elliot

Rev. George W. Brown, pastor. Sun-

day school at 10:

On a Chasm's Brink

Awful Experience of Man and Wife in the Bavarian Mountains

In the papers of Professor Carl Hoff, a German artist now deceased, a story of thrilling interest was found. It was the narration of a terrible experience that occurred to the professor while he was on his wedding tour in the Bavarian mountains.

He and his wife started one fine September morning from Berchtesgaden, near Lake Königssee, to climb to the Alm, a shepherd's cottage 5,000 feet above the sea.

They were accompanied by a guide and first had to cross the Königssee by boat. After a four hours' climb they reached the Alm. Here the professor's tale begins:

"Our guide informed us that he could give us two hours to look round before we should have to return. He himself spent this time in a well-earned siesta in one of the sheds. Dinner finished, we strolled about to inspect our surroundings.

"It is strange," observed my wife, "that we don't get a glimpse of the lake anywhere."

I suggested that we climb the opposite crags. We kept on for more than an hour, the crags proving higher and steeper than we had supposed.

At last we managed to climb up on to a narrow plateau which stretched before us. I said to my wife, "Sit down until I explore this place."

She sat down on a knoll and fanned her hot face with her handkerchief.

"Now, dear," I said, "try to wriggle."



THE HOFFS WERE ON A NARROW LEDGE

calling after me chaffingly: "Be careful! What should I do if you tumbled down and I were left here alone?"

I found it safer to go down on all fours, and in this position I crept out to the very edge of the ledge and looked over. An exclamation of surprise and awe escaped me, for the flat rock on which I was lying projected considerably, and I found myself almost suspended over the lake, whose black waters spread out at an immeasurable depth beneath me, framed by the surrounding mountains. It was like looking down into a well.

I turned round, for my wife had risen and came laughing toward me. I called out to her to wait till I could help her; but, unheeding, she went down on her feet and hands and came to meet me half way along the narrow shelf. Silently I guided her to the edge of the cliff. She leaned over and looked down.

Instantly I saw my mistake in allowing her to come out there, for she turned deadly pale and I heard her panting violently for breath. Then she burst out into a fit of hysterical weeping.

At last I calmed her, and we started to retrace our way. Every one who has climbed mountains knows it is very much easier to get up than to get down.

It was an awful descent, and the farther we got down the more perplexed I became, for I had expected to see the green slope on which the Alm was built. Instead of that it was a rocky wilderness entirely new to me. Suddenly it flashed across my mind that we were lost. We were now on a narrow ledge which, shelflike, projected from a wall of rock which descended perpendicularly beneath us to the lake. Where my supposed path was, goodness only knows!

It was impossible to turn round and climb back the way we had come, for

our feet gently forward toward me. We are going splendidly. We shall soon be over." I said this encouragingly, though in reality my heart was sinking at the awful journey which lay before us. Though only a few yards, its difficulty made it seem like miles.

By making use of projecting rocks, crevices and shrubs in this manner we advanced little by little toward our goal, every second seeming an hour. But when nearly at the end of our terrible climb a few tufts of grass and shrubs, which presented themselves to my hand, proved unsafe and came away from the cliff when I tried them. There was absolutely nothing else to lay hold on—nothing but a smooth surface of bare, pitiless rock!

The mere remembrance of that awful moment turns me giddy and sick at heart, and at the time it was like a death sentence. My poor young wife seemed dazed. She stood there in my embrace, pressed against the cliff, her eyes shut and her face looking like that of a corpse.

So near the goal and yet so far! For was not all eternity between us and that green "ocean" only a few yards off? At that supreme moment my whole heart rose, and I broke into a cry for help to the One above.

My prayer was answered. My fumbling fingers, wandering feverishly over the rock, at last met with something—the twisted, rope-like root of some mountain shrub. I seized it. It held firmly. Summoning all my remaining strength, I grasped my wife with my left arm and, hanging by the root, advanced along the ledge. A minute later I knelt on that green grass slope by the fainting figure of my wife.

Suddenly I heard a distant "yodel," which I re-echoed with all my voice, and soon our guide appeared. He had been beside himself with fear as to our fate.

A trick is like a cheap firecracker—when it seems to have done its work and lost its vitality it is apt to explode and hurt the man who set it off.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Two Remarkable Epitaphs.
The two most remarkable epitaphs in the United States are those of Daniel Barrow, formerly of Sacramento, and of Hank Monk, Horace Greely's stage driver. The former reads as follows: "Here is laid Daniel Barrow, who was born in Sorrow and Borrowed little from nature except his name and his love to mankind and his hatred for redskins. Who was nevertheless a gentleman and a dead shot, who through a long life never killed his man except in self defense or by accident, and who, when he at last went under beneath the bullets of his cowardly enemies in Jeff Morris' saloon, did so in the sure and certain hope of a glorious and everlasting reward."

Hank Monk's epitaph reads thus: "Sacred to the memory of Hank Monk, the whitest, biggest hearted and best known stage driver in the west, who was kind to all and brought ill to none. He lived in a strange era and was a hero, and the wheels of his coach are now ringing on the golden streets."

Ancient Football.

Philip Stubbes wrote in 1583 in his book on "The Anatomy of Abuses":

"For as concerning football I protest unto you it may rather be called a freendly kinde of fight than a play of recreation; a bloody and murthering practice than a felowly spore of pastyme. For dooth not every one lye in wait for his Adversarie, seeking to overthrow him and to pickle him on his nose, though it be on hard stones, so that by this meanes sometimes their necks are broken, sometimes their backs, sometimes their legs, sometimes their arms, sometimes one part thrust out of joynt, sometimes another; sometimes the noses gush out with blood, sometimes their eyes start out—fighting, brawling, contention, quarrel picking, murther, homicide and great effusion of blood, as experience daily teacheth."

Chinese Justice.

The China Times relates an extraordinary case of Chinese "justice."

A Mr. Jen was betrothed to Miss Han and paid his money to the woman's parents. Then he called on the parents to have the contract fulfilled and was told that the promised one was the bride of another.

Having paid his money he considered he was entitled to the girl and went to her husband's house to carry her off, but she was not at home. He then laid his case before the magistrate.

The girl was arrested and sentenced to be "kua-ed," the magistrate arguing, "If you are so wicked at twenty years of age, at the age of eighty you will be a menace to the Celestial empire."

The process of kua-ing is very similar to the ling-chih, or slicing to death punishment.

The Population of the Moon.

There is plenty of authority for believing that there is a man in the moon. In fact, there is authority for believing that there are women and other animals there. Dante declares that Cain was banished to the moon and that he can be seen there at any time. Chaucer declares that the man in the moon was guilty of larceny and that he carries a thorn bush. Shakespeare loads him with thorns and gives him a dog. According to the general version, he was banished there for gathering sticks on Sunday, and the Germans have amplified this theory by giving him a woman who had been caught churning butter on Sunday.

A Cheeky Customer.

"I had a unique but tantalizing experience the other day," said a clerk who works in a hair store. "A man came into our place and asked to look at some false beards. Of course he was accommodated, and he spent over an hour going over the lot, trying them on and examining himself in a glass. He took up my time, and after he had examined everything in that line in the store he thanked me and said he was considering whether to raise a beard or not and wished to see how he would look in the different styles."

A Witty Retort.

As is generally the case with people who have nothing to say worth hearing, a concealed drummer talked a great deal, to the evident disgust of a number of his drummer friends who were dining at a country hotel.

When cheese was served, it was of a decided "lively" brand, much to the delight of the irrepressible. He attacked it with great gusto, remarking, "I'm like Samson, slaying them by the thousand!"

"Yes," replied a quick-witted diner at the end of the table, "and with the same weapon too!"

An Alternative.

"Now, then," said the professor of logic, "give us an idea of your knowledge of the question in plain words."

"Why—or—I'm afraid," stammered the student, "that I can't just exactly."

"Perhaps then you may give us an idea of your ignorance of it in any old words."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Luxury.

Allie—Uncle Gabe, what would you do if you had a million dollars?

Uncle Gabe—Well, I don't rightly know, it'll missy; but if I had a million dollars I believe I'd git my ole shoes half soled.—Puck.

The Struggle for Office.

If this free people, if this government itself, is ever utterly demoralized, it will come from this human wriggle and struggle for office—that is, a way to live without work.—Lincoln.

A trick is like a cheap firecracker—when it seems to have done its work and lost its vitality it is apt to explode and hurt the man who set it off.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

A Bit of Superstition.

One of the village churches in Malta was struck by lightning recently owing, it is believed, to the bells not being rung during the storm as an act of prayer for safety from the elements.

The Pulse and the Seasons.

A medical man, who has kept a nightly record of his pulse for five years, says that every year it falls through the spring until about midsummer and then rises through the autumn to November or December. Then comes a second fall and rise, culminating in February.

Buried in His Bed.

A wealthy Frenchman died in a coffin which for years he used as a bed. His sitting room used to be a little chapel built over his family burying place.

The Highway.

One whose property is cut off from access to markets and from communication with his fellow men by neglect of the county commissioners to keep the highway leading to it in repair is held, in Bembe versus Anne Arundel County Courts (Md. 57 L. R. A. 279), to suffer a special injury which will entitle him to maintain an action against the commissioners.

The Volga.

It takes a steamer a week to go down the Russian river Volga from the point where it begins to be navigable (Rybinsk) to the Caspian.

Lake Fish.

More than 100,000,000 pounds of whitefish and trout are taken from our great lakes every year.

Tree Cuts.

When a cut is made in a tree which cannot heal over with new bark within a year, protect the exposed wound from drying out by a coat of paint or varnish.

Lalla Rookh.

Thomas Moore often wrote a short poem almost impromptu. He consumed over two years in reading and preparing material for "Lalla Rookh" and two years more in writing that immortal poem.

Funeral Repasts.

In some rural parts of Russia it is still customary to have funeral repasts in the cemeteries.

A Big Badger.

When a large badger was caught and killed recently at Helmingby, Lincolnshire, England, it was found to weigh twenty-nine pounds.

Stale Bread.

Every scrap of the bread box's remnants should be dried, rolled and saved for use in frying or other culinary processes. The crumbs keep better in paper bag than in an air tight glass jar.

They Like the Heat.

On the south coast of England there is a hotel in which a tropical temperature is constantly maintained by means of steam pipes. The guests are mostly pensioned officials and officers who spent so many years in India that they cannot endure the climate of England.

Giants.

Persons of great stature and well constituted physically and mentally are exceedingly rare. Giants are usually ill formed and short lived.

Sapstone Griddles.

A soapstone griddle when used for the first time should be slightly greased, then the batter will not stick to the griddle. Afterward it is, of course, unnecessary to use any grease.

Vase Wine Cistern.

At Asti, in California, a cistern 104 feet long by 34 feet wide and 21 feet deep was formed in a hillside for the storage of wine. The immense tank was lined with concrete two feet thick and coated inside with a glaze as impermeable as glass. The capacity of the tank is 500,000 gallons.

Fruit Growing.

While every farm should grow all the small fruit that is needed for home use, small fruit growing as a business will hardly harmonize with general farming. The work conflicts.

Wine and Fruit Stains.

Never sprinkle salt over wine and fruit stains on table linen. It does no good and is messy. The stains may be removed by pouring hot water through them before the linen goes into the soap suds.

Turkish Honey.

Turkish honey was famed among the ancient Greeks. The best is still made on the island of Kalymnos, to which the coast beekeepers take their hives for a few months every year.

Birds and Fruits.

Without the aid of the friendly birds in our warfare against injurious insects all our efforts to raise good fruit would end in failure.

Cheap Knighthood.

The cheapest order of knighthood in the world is the Persian Order of the Sun of Nasr Eddin. For a little over \$100 the order is yours. You may then put chevalier before your name, or, if you like, call yourself noble and puissant chevalier of the Order of the Sun of Nasr Eddin.

A Natural Tunnel.

The railway from Bristol, Tenn., to Big Stone Gap, Va., is the only one which runs through a natural tunnel. This tunnel is 930 feet long and has been formed by a river known as Stock Creek.

India's Commercial Wealth.

Practically the entire commercial wealth of India's 300,000,000 inhabitants is in the hands of 90,000 parsons and rajahs.

The Paris Pawnshop.

At the Paris pawnshop about 350,000 watches and 60,000 wedding rings are deposited every year.

Oil in the Clock.

It is stated that if a small bottle of kerosene oil unclipped is placed inside of the clock case the clock will never need oiling; it should be watched and replenished often.

Caged Birds.

Caged birds are frequently much troubled with insects in their eyes. It will be found that hanging a small bag of sulphur in the cage will prevent these insects worrying the birds and will also improve their health in other ways.

Fish Out of Water.

A herring lives the shortest time of any fish when taken out of water; carp and eels the greatest length of time.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 a. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 a. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Omitted Sundays.

•Omitted holidays. •Saturdays only.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 8:00, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45 p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 p. m.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1903.

Dissatisfaction with existing conditions is a good thing. Such dissatisfaction has forced the adoption of every great reform that the world has known and, to come nearer home, has given the United States its present commanding position among the nations of the world. No intelligent, ambitious man is ever satisfied with things as they are. When he becomes so ceases to be ambitious and loses to a certain extent his intelligent knowledge of the world in which he lives. Our dissatisfaction, however, should not make us unhappy and morose; it should rather make us more determined to do our little best to affect a change in the conditions we dislike. It is of little use for a man to know an evil if he does not do his best to correct it. His efforts, too, must be guided by the dictates of good sense, for if he goes beyond reason in his words or acts he is no longer a good and useful citizen and becomes a menace to the community. Be as dissatisfied as you please and try as hard as you like to make the world a better and more comfortable place to live in. Build if you can, but if you fail in that, try to tear down.

The persistent clamor against the tariff and the equally persistent assertion that it is directly responsible for the existence of the great industrial combinations commonly called trusts has caused the friends of the protective policy some disquietude. It is very probable that there never would have been any trusts in this country if there had never been an tariff, because without the tariff American manufacturers could never have entered into successful competition with their foreign rivals. Trusts, however, exist in England, powerful trusts, too, and England is a free trade country if there is any in the world. Under a protective tariff the United States has become the greatest manufacturing nation on earth and its wage earners receive more money and have greater opportunities than those of any other country. Without the tariff our manufacturers cannot hope, even today to compete with those of Europe, unless they pay their workmen the same meagre wages that prevail in other lands. If the tariff were abolished manufactured articles could undoubtedly be purchased in America at lower prices than are charged for them now. This on the surface, would appear to be a benefit, but it would mean the reduction of wages and eventually, in all probability, the sinking of the American workingman to the level of the workingman of Great Britain and the European continent. The day may come when we can safely abolish the tariff, but that day is not yet.

PENCIL POINTS.

Rebellion appears to be the Venezuelan national sport.

It is fun to make money, but it is more fun to spend it.

Having poured out his wrath upon Germany, Kipling will probably be good-natured for a few weeks.

Riches are all well enough, but we wouldn't change places with the man who has gained wealth by bringing

sorrow and distress to his fellow men.

America is not at present sending a great deal of coal to Newcastle.

Fine feathers may not make fine birds, but they dazzle the gaping crowd.

Who would be truly happy if he couldn't occasionally criticise the shortcomings of others?

These big corporations never cast their bread upon the waters without having a cable attached to it.

The old world has a few turbulent and irresponsible countries. Roumania and Morocco are instances.

It is to be hoped that New York will keep on trying until she gets a police commissioner who suits her.

The coal strike seriously smirched the escutcheon of 1902 and the coal famine bids fair to sadly blot that of 1903.

The trouble with the would-be world reformers is that most of them need considerable reforming themselves.

Unanimity of opinion isn't entirely desirable. If all men thought alike we couldn't have any political campaigns.

Dave Hill needs no press agent. In whatever else he may fall, he always succeeds in keeping himself before the public eye.

Tammany ignores the massive Mr. Devery, but Mr. Devery doesn't propose to ignore Tammany. In course



CHARLES K. HARRIS.



Charles K. Harris.

appeared in this city. An artist of high rank and a thoroughly good fellow, he makes friends wherever he goes

and is always certain of a flattering welcome whenever he revisits a town in which he has once appeared.

For several years he has been leading man and manager of the Harcourt Comedy company and he has gathered together what is probably the best troupe that has ever presented high class attractions at popular prices. The announcement that his company is to appear in any city is always hailed with delight by the

ten by an American, dealing with American life and depicting American types. It deals, primarily, with the United States army and the scene is laid in the far western territory from which the play takes its name. It is a good play, a distinctly good play. It has scored a success in every city in which it has been presented and it will score one in Portsmouth. Arizona is a drama of action, but it is also one of genuine

IT'S A GREAT PLAY.

Arizona is an American play, writ-

Perhaps It's Worms

The world's mother often wonders what ails a child who is cross and listless. She generally treats it for everything but the most prevalent cause—worms. Over 75 per cent of the ailments of children can be traced directly or indirectly to worms. You can see the result in the fat and loose, irregular disposition, restless sleep, variable appetite. What the child needs is



If worms are present, they will be expelled. If there are no worms, it will act as a tonic—clean out the stomach and bowels through its galvanic properties. Given at regular intervals, it will guard against worms. It has been in use over 50 years. It is purely vegetable. Harmless under any conditions for children or adults.

See a bottle at druggists. Write for free book "Children and their Diseases."

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.
Special treatment for tape worms.

presented in Music hall on Friday night, the fifth of the Harcourt Comedy company's engagement in this city. The Victorian Cross rises above the level of a melodrama and is really a powerful play. To say that it suffered nothing at the hands of the Harcourt company states the tact too mildly, for its every element of strength was fully brought out and the performance was one of the highest class.

Mr. Harris, Miss Rogers, Miss Marvin, Mr. Kirke, Mr. Fielding and their supporters evidently liked the play and they made their audience like it, too. Mr. Kirke took the part of the notorious native leader, Nana Sahib and did his best work of the week.

read and write in the English language, to strike out the words, "evangelical" and "Protestant" from the bill of rights, to allow woman suffrage to be established by law, to confer power on the general assembly to regulate trusts, and to authorize the taxation of inheritances and franchises.

The convention also did the remarkable thing of living within the appropriation made for its expenses. It adjourned with a large part of that sum remaining in the treasury. Very evidently it was a business body and there is little doubt, if any, that the people of the White Mountain state will in March ratify the work so sensibly and promptly performed.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres. John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres. James Lyons;
Rec. Sec. Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres. Gordon Preble;
Sec. E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 482.

Pres. William B. Randall;
Vice Pres. Harrison O. Hoyt;
Rec. Sec. Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas. Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergeant Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres. William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec. Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres. Stanton Truman;
Sec. John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 302.

Pres. John Harrington;

Sec. William Dunn.

Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres. Frank Bray;
Sec. Brainerd Hersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres. William Harrison;
Sec. Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres. John Gorman;
Sec. James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres. John Long;
Sec. Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres. John T. Mallon;
Sec. James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres. Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec. John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres. Jere. Coublis;
Sec. Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres. Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec. Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres. Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec. Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec. John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONs.

Pres. Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec. James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres. James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec. W. S. Wright;
Treas. Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

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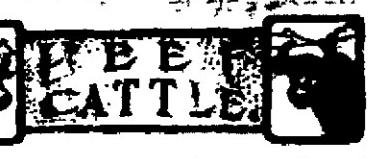
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ARIZONA.





CARE OF HORSES.

A Few Sane Suggestions on Feeding and Training.

some years past special efforts have been made to have us believe that the Russians would before become active competitors with United States in supplying the market with fresh meat and fat cattle, says Breeder's Gazette. There are some moves that were these plausible stories, but now really seems to be some basis for them.

On the authority of the London Mail it is alleged that Russian is soon to be exposed for sale in United Kingdom. Special steamers have been built, subsidies granted by imperial government and all rations made to begin the ship. Libau has been selected as the of embarkation, and, going via Suez canal, these fast steamers can their cargoes in Liverpool and on in three days at the most; with runs in less time. At present it is no attempt will be made to port the cattle alive to the British Isles, but chilling chambers of the modern and approved type have built in all the new ships, and the expressed is that owing to the shipment it will be possible to the Russian meats in much better condition than the American and in way establish a market demand right at the start. American, however, has obtained a well-liked place in the British shops, it is not likely that it will be any task to oust it.

One of the Founders.
Lady H. was bred and raised in Illinois and was one of the foundation sires of this breed. She was "straw-roan" in color, old fashioned horn markings and was an un-



POLLED DURHAM COW DAISY II.
monly handsome and showy cow, was also, as her picture indicates, excellent milk cow, giving at times forty-four quarts of milk a day. At best she weighed 1,400 pounds and a very easy keeper. One of her won first prize at the Columbian exposition in 1893.

Fattening Steers in Winter.

Steers that are partly fattened in winter are to be put on the market as July, it will probably be best to force them too hard while in the lots, but to get them to pasture in the season and allow them in that might otherwise have been earlier in the season, says W. A. of Wisconsin experiment station.

Remember that six months of grain feeding is the limit, and longer period should be adopted if possible. For this reason better aim to a considerable part of the grain while on grass if they are to chisel the July market.

Cattle in Texas.

ow that Texas is pretty well stocked and has about all the cattle that can be taken care of, the question is what disposition will or can be advantageously made of the increase? round numbers Texas will now produce annually 1,500,000 calves. Under favorable circumstances the number may reach 2,000,000, according to a calculation made by Farm and Ranch, published at Dallas. This number of cattle must be disposed of every year, otherwise the country will become overstocked and great loss and disaster low as a natural result.

Fighting Foot and Mouth Disease.
The serious possibilities of the foot and mouth disease have become thoroughly impressed upon the authorities Washington. Said Secretary Wilson, "If the plague should ever reach the great stock raising districts of the state, it would double the national debt." The department is in better shape than ever before to control and suppress an epidemic, and no effort will spared to show Europe how to imp out a pest that has long been a curse of loss to the farmers of the world.—American Cultivator.

Hogs Plenty of Clean Water.

The importance of water in fattening hogs is not appreciated as it should be.

There are some farmers who believe that hogs fed some slops do not eat any other water, but this is an error. No matter how much slops may enter into the feed of hogs they will better and fatten faster if they have clean water to drink whenever they eat it. This also applies to all live stock and especially to milk cows. Lean and hungry Cassius drank very little after. Faistau was a heavy drinker of salt water and "sack," and other dryines. Much water stimulates the pancreatic glands, and these are the glands that digest fats in men and animals.

Weed Out the Deadheads.

Watch that feed bill. How many deadheads are you now feeding daily young hogs, horses, breeding cattle or milk cows? Are those steers in feed lot putting on as rapidly as they ought?

Are they good feeders from the standpoint of the buyer on the market and from the standpoint of the skilled feeder who buys the half ripe stuff we up from the southwest as fat stock, only to be fed four months longer when it reaches Kansas City or St. Louis?—Farm and Ranch.



CARE OF HORSES.

A Few Sane Suggestions on Feeding and Training.

In feeding hay to horses I arrange the manger so as to be the most convenient height to suit the horse so it will be high enough for him to reach to the bottom, which is made of slats and about eight inches from the floor, writes J. G. Kapp in Rural New Yorker. The fine dust, etc., goes through and is easily cleaned out. The top of manger and feed box is so arranged that the top of the horse's head will be even with his back when he is eating. I find this plan gives the horse the most comfort, and he seems to take his feed with more ease than any other way. In giving him the most comfort in stable he will show himself off better when in harness. It seems unreasonable to expect a horse to hold his head high when he must twist his neck in all shapes to get his hay out of a rack or hay shoo or stand on his toes to reach in over a high manger. Do you use a high table and low chairs to make your children walk with head and shoulders erect and a quick smart step?

I have trained quite a number of colts and have tried several methods, but the best success I have had is to train them in harness. First leave the checkrein loose, then shorten up as they become accustomed to the bit and harness. Never use an overcheck; always side rein. I hope there is no one thoughtless enough to have his horse eat hay from the ground. It is wasteful, slovenly and unclean. I never saw a high headed horse so made by making him hold his head down first.

Saving Feed.

Whenever we hear a man talking about what fine stock he has and how little said stock eats we begin to get suspicious. There may be men who have developed and maintain fine herds or flocks with very light feeding, but we have thus far failed to discover them. One of our friends used to be anxious to tell how little feed it took for him to winter a brood sow. He was a beginner then, and he was going to have a whole herd that would winter on roots and fresh air. He isn't talking about cheap wintering any more, but feeding mill feed and corn. He had some experience that knocked the cheap wintering, nonfeeding foolishness completely out of him. He realizes now that those who have such good looking stock on extremely light rations are likely to underestimate some things. The man who is looking for good stock in order to save hauling out feed is going to be disappointed. The way good stock saves feed is not in eating less, but in making good use of what it eats, which is generally more than is allowed to common critters.—National Stockman.

Alfalfa and Cowpeas.

Experiments at the Tennessee experiment station show that alfalfa thrives much better where cowpeas have been turned under. That does not necessarily prove that cowpeas have provided the right alfalfa bacteria; it may only show that they have filled the soil with available plant food and the alfalfa is working on that, whereas if it had the right bacterium at its command it could forage for itself. We will soon know more about these things. Several stations are experimenting with alfalfa and will tell us.

Alfalfa For Sows and Pigs.

F. D. Coburn, the Kansas authority on feeding, lands alfalfa above all other feeds for brood sows and young pigs.



We must not falter in our claims for the Angoras as brushwood destroyers, says George F. Thompson in his address at the Kansas City goat show. Too much has not been claimed for them in this respect, but there are many people yet in the United States who look upon these claims as great exaggerations. So long as we have as we do have at this time—millions of acres of land covered with brush which, when cleared, will become by the natural processes the best of pastures, just so long will there be a demand for the goat to eat it. This is because the goat will do it better than a man can and at the same time save to the owner from \$10 to \$50 per acre. Credit the animal with this work; credit him also with a four pound fleece, with \$2.30 per year for fertilizer produced, with his proportion of the annual increase of the flock, and charge him with his first cost and a small amount of feed in winter, then we have an idea of his worth upon brush land. Fences and sheds should be for permanent use and so not be charged against the goat.

The prejudice which was a few years ago so strong against goat meat is disappearing, but it is still prevalent to some extent. This association should never cease to teach the palatability and wholesomeness of Angora venison. Everybody in the United States must know it is good and be as ready to eat it as motion.

A Big Missouri Goat Ranch.

The Frisco Live Stock company, capitalized at \$100,000, \$60,000 paid up, has decided to locate a ranch of 8,000 acres in Crawford county, Mo., near the town of Cuba, the country being particularly adapted to this industry. The plan is to stock the ranch with about 35,000 goats, composed of all grades of Angora and common goats. In addition to the sale of the goats for meat, the farmers throughout the southwest will be supplied from this ranch with small flocks of from fifty to 100 goats for the purpose of stocking their farms.

Watch that feed bill. How many deadheads are you now feeding daily young hogs, horses, breeding cattle or milk cows? Are those steers in feed lot putting on as rapidly as they ought? Are they good feeders from the standpoint of the buyer on the market and from the standpoint of the skilled feeder who buys the half ripe stuff we up from the southwest as fat stock, only to be fed four months longer when it reaches Kansas City or St. Louis?—Farm and Ranch.

BLACK SHEEP.

Their Wool Is Especially Valuable. Fluck of Mr. John B. Wing.

It's a common saying that there's a black sheep in every flock, and in a figurative sense no doubt this assertion is true. That there are flocks of sheep entirely composed of black individuals may not be generally known, says W. J. Clarke in Wool Markets and Sheep.

One of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, is that which was left by the late Hon. Allen of Brinsford, Queensland, Australia. This flock is composed entirely of Merinos and was established more than twenty years ago by the deceased gentleman and numbers 625 ewes and twenty-five rams. It is said that there is in our own country a flock of black Shropshire, but as we have no data at hand concerning this flock we offer no comment thereon other than that of saying that cases where Shropshires produce black lambs must be extremely rare, except it be in the case of poorly bred flocks, for in our experience of years of handling large flocks of this breed, both on their native heath and in this country, we have never yet had an ewe bearing forth a black lamb. Furthermore, we would not care to invest in a ram from a flock that we knew had produced one. It is said that the immortal Bakewell kept a black ram for use in his work of improving the Leicester. We have reasons for believing rather than doubting this contention. In Quebec the common stock of the country appears to all intents and purposes to be of the pure Leicester blood, and no doubt it is, as the foundation of that stock is said to be from an early importation of that breed. The flocks are very uniform in type, but one thing which drew our attention while there was the large number of black individuals found in every flock. In quite a number of cases 25 per cent of the flock was made up of black sheep. In one case we noticed that no less than 90 per cent were black or of a very dark gray color. Whether or not they had been selected and bred with a view of establishing a flock of black sheep we could not learn.

The only black flock coming under our notice that has been bred with a view of establishing a pure bred flock of black sheep is that of Mr. John B. Wing, Millbrook, N. Y. While in this flock there are individuals that are as black as the ace of spades, there are others that are not black on the surface, but rather of a very dark gray. It should be mentioned, however, that the under color of the fleece is almost perfectly black. Mr. Wing is to be complimented on the progress he has made in regard to the establishment of his flock, and there is but little doubt that he will in the course of a few years be the owner of a very valuable flock not only from a curio point of view, but for the reason that black wool is worth considerably more than the ordinary white fleece. This value accrues from the great demand for that class of wool in Great Britain and certain countries of continental Europe, where it is used in the manufacture of gowns for certain religious orders, which by their vows are compelled to use undyed woolen clothing.

Sheep for the Ranges.

The Hon. Robert Taylor, in an address before the Wyoming wool growers, stated in substance that the best sheep for the range, all things considered, was one not far away from the merino in its essential characteristics. But he favored a merino form with better mutton qualities than those possessed by the straight American merino, says the Farmer. In his opinion the work of crossing and grading has not been specific enough in the past, and it has not accomplished all that should be expected from it. There has been too little of method about it and too much of pure experiment. This accords precisely with what we have been advocating for some time—viz., that the time has come for introducing a breed of sheep on the ranges adapted to range conditions. This breed must of course be evolved, and from the abundant materials now found on the ranges. Years ago we settled down to the conviction, soon after first visiting the range country, and it is but strengthened with the passing of the years. This everlasting crossing back and forth ought to stop. It is not satisfying, and it never will be.

Chicago as a Sheep Market.

Chicago is not only the best, but the biggest sheep market in the world, and it will be bigger, the Live Stock World tells us. No other point existing could have absorbed 60,000 sheep in a single day, but that is the fact credited to Chicago. Ten years ago the prediction of the October run of 1902 would have provoked ridicule. Any old prognostication seems justifiable now. A sheep trader who is not addicted to the habit of rainbow painting declared recently that before many years have elapsed 50,000 daily runs of sheep at Chicago will cause no comment. Chicago is in a sheep growing territory now beginning its development. Michigan and Wisconsin will a few years hence be centers of ovine production, and in both southern Illinois and Indiana will the industry become paramount.

Worms in Sheep.

H. P. Miller in Ohio Farmer says, "Lung and throat worms are not as common in this country as in England nor nearly so prevalent as stomach and intestinal worms." Our several years' experience as shepherd in both countries has been quite the reverse of this. Further on in the same article the doctor says, "I want to repeat that if one sheep in a flock is affected all are." This does not fit in with our experience, for we have slaughtered bunches of lambs where some of the poorer individuals would be literally alive with stomach worms, while in others of the same band not a trace of a worm could be detected.—Wool Markets and Sheep.

Need of Export Mutton.

There is great need of really good export muttons, especially for the English market, and the marvel of the thing is that with over 60,000,000 of sheep in the United States it is impossible to pick up a cargo of this kind of stuff in any of our big markets even in a whole week's time. Time was when with less than 40,000,000 sheep we could spare the English and Scotch markets well toward half a million well fed live muttons annually, but we are unable to do half as well now.—American Sheep Breeder.

Scab Is Expensive.

At the recent international conference of sheep breeders held in London, F. W. Moore stated that it cost New South Wales \$125,000 to stamp out scab after one outbreak, which occurred when the country was thought to be clean. Scab is an expensive proposition anywhere.

HANDLING HOGS.

A Michigan Breeder of Chester White Tells How Me Does It.

Each man must be governed by circumstances in handling his hogs. He should choose his breeding animals with reference to the demands of his market. I select long bodied sows with twelve teats, as a sow with less than twelve cannot support a very large litter of pigs, says George C. Borch in American Agriculturist. As a rule, long bodied sows raise larger pigs and larger litters than short, chunky ones. I select a boar, choosing that is strong in points where my sows are weak. In that way the shortcomings of one parent are counteracted by the other. For my use I want a boar that is rather chunky and compact. He must be masculine in appearance, must be a good individual and have a good pedigree. For summer feed nothing is better than a clover pasture, adding a little grain in the feed lot once a day.

If clover is not available, I use sweet corn fodder as a main crop, and rye, oats and peas for green feed, before the corn is large enough. I have never used rape, but I think that I will try it next year. For succulent feed during the winter I use small potatoes and think they are worth 8 to 10 cents per bushel for this purpose. I always cook them and add a little bran or other ground feed. In addition to potatoes I use mangels, sugar beets, turnips, carrots and cabbages that are unusable. I begin with turnips, as they are usually available first, then follow with carrots and mangels, as these roots keep better than any of the others. I occasionally give my pigs clover hay during the winter. They eat it quite readily, and it seems to be a valuable food.

Many people do not consider it absolutely necessary to have green feed for hogs during the winter, but I believe it is very essential. I can keep my breeding animals more contented than when only dry feed is used. They eat a greater volume and seem to be satisfied as long as their stomachs are full. On grain alone they never seem to get enough, and if they do, they get too fat for best results in breeding.

For grain feed I am using pens and oats, one part to rye one part, ground together. This mixture contains too much protein to make a good ration alone, and I usually mix it with a little cornmeal. When I have to buy feed, I choose bran, ship stuff, shorts and oatmeal, using my corn to balance the ration. For young pigs three and a half or four months old I use the shorts, as the bran is too harsh, and they do not seem to do well on it. If you have good animals, do not keep them too fat. They may look better, but fat sows never have large litters, nor do those that are too thin.

Points of Feeding.

The new German protein feed meets with increasing demand among the cattle feeders of that country. It is made of dried blood, slaughter house waste and ground grain hulls into a compound cake that furnishes a fattening food for all meat making animals and also keeps horses most economically. Repeated tests have been made on army horses and on various farms in the making of meats, and in each case good results have been obtained. The stuff is dubbed "blut kraftfutter," or blood strength fodder, and the formula so far divulged calls for the use of steamed dried blood, certain kinds of meat scraps prepared under scientific control, hulls of grain finely ground, hulls of peanuts, the inner lining of the peanut shells and molasses. The mass is pressed into cakes. The value of flesh food for poultry and hogs has long been recognized in this country, and there may be some disposition to experiment with a mixture which German feeders use with satisfaction. But on account of the abundance of fodder, silage and mill byproducts in America a compound involving so much cost and labor is likely to prove useful only to a very limited extent.—American Agriculturist.

Feeding Roots.

For cattle and sheep it is better to feed turnips in early winter and save mangels until later, as the latter are better keepers and are supposed by many to improve in feeding value as the season advances, says a correspondent of the American Agriculturist. But for cows giving milk it is well to rely on the mangels all the time, as turnips are apt to flavor the milk. However, some claim that feeding immediately after the milking hour prevents any distasteful results. Sixty to ninety pounds of turnips can be profitably fed each day to a large, fattening bullock. The majority of farmers feed all roots whole to mature cattle, but pulp them for calves and yearlings and frequently mix the ground roots with chaff or cut beets.

The Cassava Plant For Stock.

Reports from southern experiment stations and other southern points where feeding on the cassava plant has now reached well into the experimental stage show results in cattle and swine feeding that are sensational, not to say startling. Enough has already developed to show that this richly nutritious Japanese root, which flourishes in southern soils, is destined to revolutionize cattle and swine feeding in this country. So far as we know, says American Sheep Breeder, no public or private tests of the value of cassava for sheep feeding have yet been made, but if results in that direction prove as satisfactory as with cattle and pig feeding there will be a movement of sheep feeders southward that will astonish the natives.

The Japanese and Their Fans.

To the Japanese the fan is not merely means to the end of cooling the atmosphere. It is a thing of meaning, of art, it tells a story, and there is even a suggestiveness in the manner of using or wearing it. The whole history of Japan could be read from fans if enough of them were put together, and every political event of importance is pictured on these airy trifles. There are different fans for every conceivable occasion. Even dolls have their fans, and children have theirs. The girls girls have a particular kind of fan, and jugglers, too, use one with appropriate decorations.

There is a fan used only at the solemn tea feast, and a war fan of iron, covered with lacquer. Generals have silk fans, with iron sticks, and there is a dangerous dagger fan. The bamboo water fan is dipped in water frequently while being used to make the air cooler. The ancient court fans of Japan were folding fans of wood, decorated with silk artificial flowers, and each noble family had its own flower, that no one else dared use. Color, shape and decoration of the Japanese fan all have their meaning, the flowers and birds their symbolism. Thus to give a fan with a flight of white storks upon it is to wish long life, while a cobweb design is for mourning.

The Way People Sit.

It is one thing to have a chair and another to know how to sit on it. The ideal of a graceful sitting posture has varied in the different ages of the world. The Egyptians sat bolt upright, the knees and feet closely pressed together. It was the ceremonial attitude. The Greeks and Romans, when their seats had no backs and they were at liberty to forget their dignity, sat stooping, with one or both elbows supported by the arms. The Chinese ideal was the knees and feet wide apart. They have maintained that attitude in sitting for 4,000 years. The Saxons and early Norman kings are represented in old manuscripts and on coins in the same position. Down to a date comparatively recent kings and queens received sitting stiffly on their thrones, any marked change of posture being thought to derogate from the royal dignity. They now receive standing.

Illustrating the Solar System.

The solar system is well illustrated by the following statements: Let the sun be represented by a globe two feet in diameter. A grain of mustard seed at the circumference of a circle 104 feet in diameter will adequately represent the size and distance of Mercury. The earth will be represented by a pea on the circumference of a circle 234 feet across, and Venus by another pea on the outside of a 430 foot circle. Mars will be adequately represented by a pinhead at 634 feet and the asteroids by grains of sand 1,000 to 1,200 feet away. An orange at the distance of half a mile will stand for Jupiter, a very small apple at four-fifths of a mile will stand for Saturn and a cherry on the circumference of a circle 1/4 miles across will represent Uranus.

It Didn't Work.

In his lecture "Love, Courtship and Marriage," delivered in the Lebanon Valley College chapel several years ago, Rev. John De Witt Miller of Philadelphia said that men should kiss their wives as they did when they were a year or two married.

THE HERALD.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Forecast for New England: Rain in south and east portions; rain or snow in north-west portion, Saturday; Sunday fair and colder; fresh to brisk south winds, shifting Saturday night.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

Eggs are slowly dropping in price. This is the twenty-ninth day of sleighing.

The coal scare seems to have subsided locally.

Tomorrow will be the first Sunday of the new year.

The social season is now very nearly at its height.

The soft weather will soon bring out wheeled vehicles.

You don't want to miss Arizona. Buy your tickets now.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Dartmouth men will go back to Hanover the first of next week.

More than an acre of floor space will be used for the big P. A. C. fair.

The pool players and bowlers of Exeter are after Portsmouth's scalp.

The stock and grain tickers have resumed work. The stock market is buoyant.

About this time it is necessary to take a fresh grip on those good resolutions.

New Hampshire's biggest indoor fair and gift enterprise, Feb. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Well, if you had paid as you went along you would not be getting so many bills these days.

The members of the Engineers' club are busily preparing for their coming dancing party.

They are getting busy on the ice fields and the harvest promises to be of generous proportions.

"Please remit" is not the most agreeable salutation of the new year; but it is one of the most necessary.

St. Valentine's day comes on a Saturday this year. Cupid will have a chance the next day to rest from his labors.

Arizona is one of the best shows which will be produced in Music hall this season. Order your tickets immediately.

Until further notice the Sunday school of the Middle street Baptist church will hold its sessions in the church and directly after the forenoon service.

All the watches used by the employees of the Boston and Maine road who have to be "on time" are undergoing inspection for accuracy.

It's the little colds that grow into big colds, and big colds that end in consumption and death. Watch the little colds. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

A few days ago a gentleman in this city had two tons of hard (stove) coal hauled up by teams from Portsmouth and paid \$30 delivered at his house.—Dover Democrat.

At a meeting of Dover Grange, P. of H., to be held this evening, District Deputy James Drew of Newington will install the officers. The installation will be followed by a supper.

By Bribing the Nerves with opium you may stop a cough, but the inflammation goes from bad to worse. Allen's Lung Balsam, containing no opium, goes to the root of the trouble and cures deep-seated affections of throat and lungs.

A wrecking train from Portsmouth passed through this city this forenoon en route for the down river city from Rollinsford where it had been to put a freight car on the track which left the iron there this morning.—Foster's Democrat.

Congressman Currier is still in New Hampshire and will remain in the Granite state another week, leaving for Washington on Wednesday next. He wants to remain and see the opening of the legislature and the inauguration of Governor-elect Bachelder.

PORSCMOUTH BEATEN.

A pool team of four men, Messrs. Mow, Kehoe, Mitchell and Richardson, went to Exeter on Friday evening and were defeated 200 to 148 by a four men team composed of Exeter players. Next Friday evening Exeter will send a team down here, when perhaps the result may be different.

Accidents come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, strains, sprains. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil relieves the pain instantly. Never be without it.

HELD AN INSTALLATION.

New Officers Of Fannie A. Gardner Lodge Inducted into Office.

Fannie A. Gardner Rebekah lodge had the installation of its new officers on Friday evening with the following as the installing suite:

District Deputy, Laura Gurney; Grand Marshal, Annie Freedman; Grand Warden, Emma Wendell; Grand Guardian, Emma Pendexter; Grand Financial Secretary, Annie Mason;

Grand Recording Secretary, Annie Treffethen;

Grand Treasurer, Ida Urch;

Grand Chaplain, Annie Kennison.

All the above sisters are past district deputies.

The new officers of the lodge are as follows:

Noble Grand, Fannie Trueman;

Vice Grand, Bertha Cole;

Recording Secretary, Florence Lord;

Financial Secretary, Carrie Lacy;

Treasurer, Ida Anderson;

Warden, Annie Rutledge;

Outside Guard, Orwin Griffin;

Conductor, Bertha Johansson;

Inside Guard, Lida Oliver;

R. S. to N. G., Ida Urch;

L. S. to N. G., Fannie L. Deverson;

R. S. to V. G., Alma Staples;

L. S. to V. G., Ella Randall;

Chaplain, Martha Young.

At the conclusion of the work refreshments were served.

Fannie A. Gardner lodge is enjoying much prosperity.

A NEEDLESS ALARM

Gives the Fire Department a Long, Hard Run.

The fire department had a long, hard run in response to an alarm of fire sounded from box 5, situated on the corner of Thornton and Dennett streets, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. A chimney fire in a house on Partidge street occupied by a family named Hutchins was the cause of the alarm. The fire was extinguished before the department reached the scene.

COAL, COAL EVERYWHERE.

Coal is everywhere, but the price still hangs at \$12 a ton. In the lower harbor are a five-masted and a four-masted and three-masted schooners, all coal laden, while at the locks are schooners and barges being unloaded as fast as all modern appliances can do the work. Expected

here are several barges and more schooners. Of course, only a small part of this is anthracite, but the high

price of soft coal, the same here as

there, makes all kinds welcome. What

the citizens of this city are trying to figure out is, why is this city com-

elled to pay the same price as Man-

chester and inland cities, which have

their coal come here by water. There

must certainly be the freight from

Portsmouth to Manchester less in the

final cost of the coal.

HORSE TAKEN SICK.

The horse attached to C. A. Badger's milk team while coming into town this morning from Newington was taken suddenly ill, choked up and fell down. The driver was obliged to secure another horse in order to complete his circuit. The sick horse was put in a nearby barn for treatment.

METHODIST CHURCH.

At the forenoon service tomorrow the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered and several will be received into the church. Also, the pastor will preach a brief sermon appropriate to the beginning of the year.

In the evening at 7 o'clock a union

meeting of the general committee of the P. A. C. fair was held last evening at the club rooms, and the plans for the big affair were talked over. The work of renovating the Machine company's plant for the fair is being pushed along very rapidly; the glass broken by boys is being reset and the inside of the building generally overhauled. The building was fitted with gas lights, and these have been taken out and electricity substituted. The merchants have taken hold of the fair in good shape, and all of the principal ones will have booths. A great many out-of-town industries will also have displays.

PREPARING FOR BIG FAIR.

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P. & W.

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